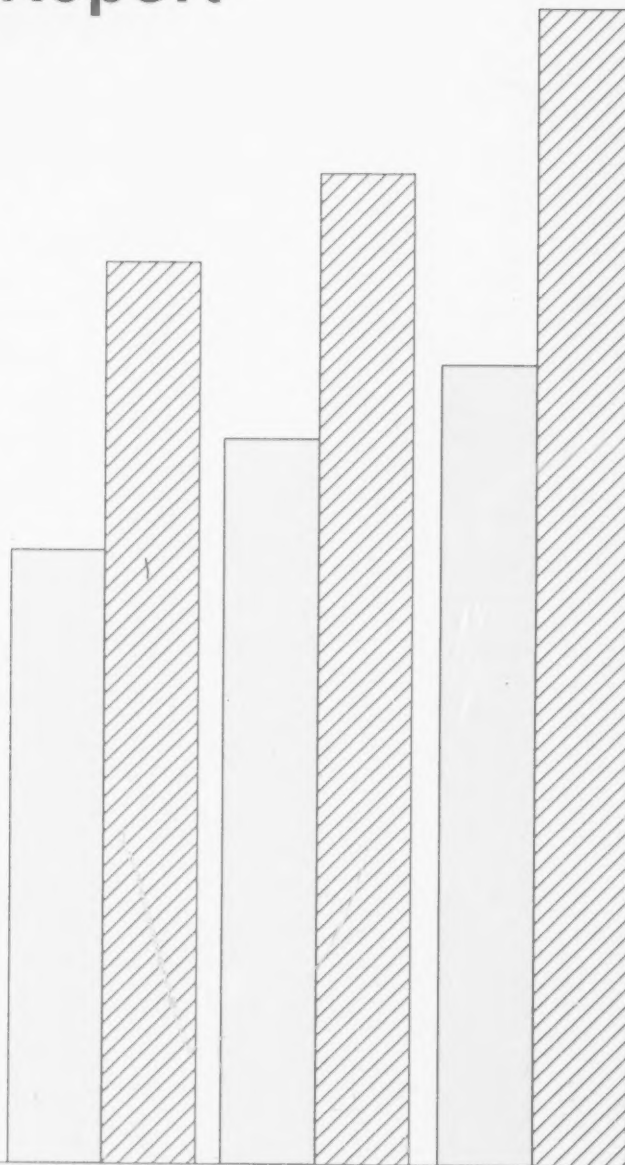


1990 Annual Statistical Report

AACOM

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
OF COLLEGES OF
OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE



1990 Annual Statistical Report

**American Association of
Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine**

6110 Executive Boulevard, Suite 405
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December, 1990

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Location of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine

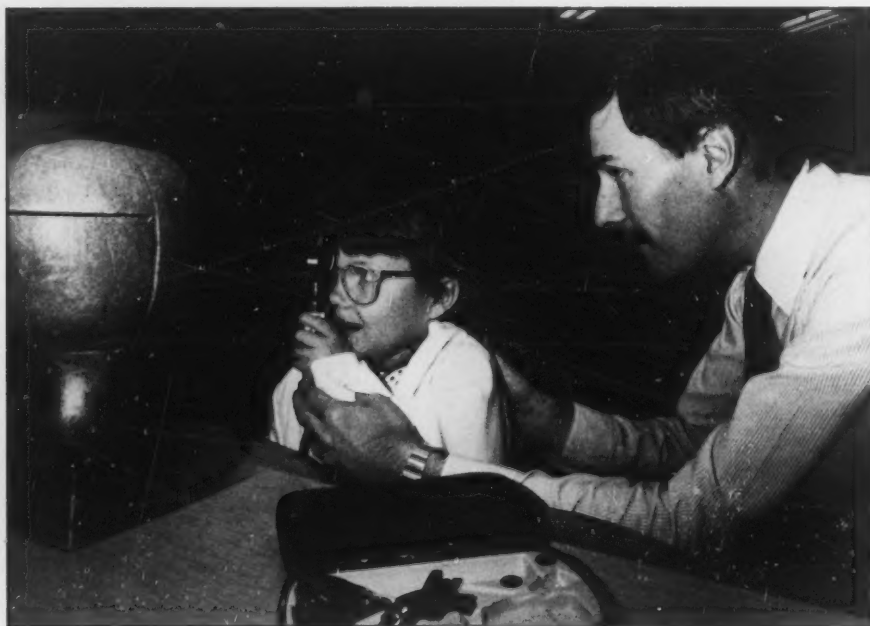


Table I

THE OSTEOPATHIC PROFESSION
Distribution of Osteopathic Physicians as of September 1, 1990

Location	Number of Osteopathic Physicians	Location	Number of Osteopathic Physicians
Alabama	91	Nevada	124
Alaska	31	New Hampshire	40
Arizona	799	New Jersey	1,766
Arkansas	75	New Mexico	154
California	1,160	New York	1,332
Colorado	465	North Carolina	85
Connecticut	87	North Dakota	20
Delaware	132	Ohio	2,601
District of Columbia	28	Oklahoma	934
Florida	1,947	Oregon	302
Georgia	282	Pennsylvania	3,818
Hawaii	51	Rhode Island	141
Idaho	55	South Carolina	71
Illinois	1,100	South Dakota	38
Indiana	350	Tennessee	143
Iowa	734	Texas	1,840
Kansas	393	Utah	34
Kentucky	105	Vermont	40
Louisiana	54	Virginia	180
Maine	366	Washington	363
Maryland	135	West Virginia	302
Massachusetts	205	Wisconsin	301
Michigan	4,070	Wyoming	18
Minnesota	127	Military Service	1,496
Mississippi	66	U.S. Public Health Service	122
Missouri	1,560	U.S. Territories	7
Montana	42	Canada	39
Nebraska	35	Foreign	68
		TOTAL	30,924

SOURCE: American Osteopathic Association

Trends and Highlights

Applicants and freshmen enrollment in osteopathic medical schools continued to increase in 1989-90. For the second year in a row since 1988, the number of applicants rose -- by 4.3 percent in 1989 and by 2.0 percent in the 1990-91 academic year. Women and white males accounted for most of the increase in applicants in 1990. Freshmen enrollment in 1989-90 climbed by 3.6 percent at the 15 schools. Total enrollment was unchanged and remains just below the all-time high reached in 1986. Women now make up about 33 percent of freshmen, 28 percent of total enrollment, and 30 percent of graduates.

Enrollment of Asian Americans has grown at an annual rate of 20 percent since 1976 -- making this group the fastest growing component of students at the schools. Total enrollment of underrepresented minority students reached a record high in 1989-90. Minorities now make up 14 percent of all students -- also a record high.

Underrepresented minority freshmen declined slightly in 1989-90 from the all-time peak reached in the previous year. This group now makes up 8.8 percent of all freshmen.

The debt load for students continues to grow rapidly. Over the past five years, the indebtedness of seniors in osteopathic medical schools has grown at an average annual rate of more than 11 percent. The average debt for 1989 graduates was \$66,300 (\$69,700 if students with no debt are excluded.)

Faculty at osteopathic medical schools reflect their orientation to primary care. Departments of general/family practice contained the most full-time faculty members, and internal medicine was the second largest. About one-third of the full-time faculty were in the primary care departments of general/family practice, internal medicine, and pediatrics.

Grants and contracts received by the schools in 1988-89 rose 7.7 percent from the previous year.



The six public schools were awarded an average of about \$3.7 million per school, up 28 percent from 1987-88. The nine private schools were awarded an average of \$1.4 million in grants and contracts, down from \$1.7 million in 1987-88, but almost half of the decrease was due to the loss of a capitation grant at one school.

Revenue from tuition and fees at osteopathic medical schools rose 4.3 percent at private schools and by 7.8 percent at public schools. Tuition and fees for in-state freshmen at private schools in 1988-89 rose by 4.5 percent to \$13,585. At public schools, tuition and fees for in-state freshmen rose by more than 13 percent to \$6,155, but this was largely offset by decreases in room and board costs, so total expenses for in-state freshmen at public schools rose less than 3 percent.

AACOMAS Applicants for the 1990 Entering Class

AACOMAS is the centralized application service of AACOM. By processing the papers of prospective students, it allows them to submit a single application but be considered for admission to several schools. AACOMAS handled this procedure for 13 of the 15 colleges of osteopathic medicine in 1990, and next year will add a 14th school. Although the main body of this report covers the 1989-90 academic year, we are able to present here the latest applicant data from AACOMAS for the 1990 entering class.

For the second straight year, the number of applicants increased after four successive annual declines since 1984. There were 3,224 applicants

for the 1990 entering class at the 13 schools participating in AACOMAS. This represents an increase of 2 percent over the 1989 level of 3,160.

Increases were noted in American Indian/Alaskan Natives, Asian American/Pacific Islanders, and non-Hispanic Whites; decreases were noted in Black and Hispanic applicants. Underrepresented minorities declined to 11.8 percent of applicants, down from the all-time high of 13.2 percent in 1989.

The number of women applicants also increased for the second straight year to 1,085, the second highest level on record. Women now comprise 33.7 percent of all applicants.

White males still constitute the largest group of applicants and although their numbers had been declining since 1987, in 1990, they increased by 3.6 percent to 1,645.

Table II

Applicants to AACOMAS Osteopathic Medical Schools
Ethnic Groups and Women by Entering Year

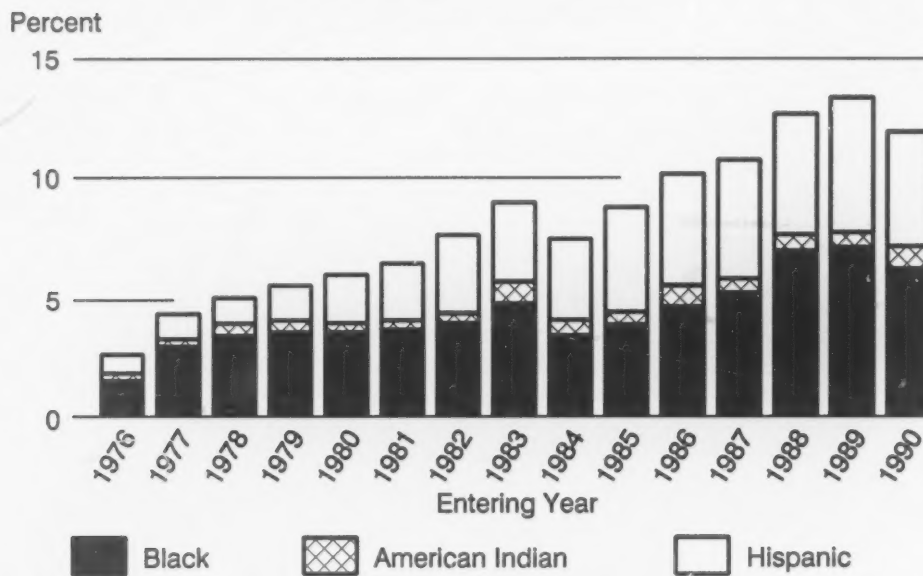
Group	Entering Year								
	1976	1978	1980	1982	1984	1986	1988	1989	1990
Black American	59	116	130	150	136	159	208	221	196
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	14	18	15	16	27	31	20	20	31
Hispanic	33	38	76	128	140	164	153	177	154
Total Underrepresented Minority	106	172	221	294	303	354	381	418	381
Percent Underrepresented Minority	2.9	4.9	5.8	7.5	7.3	10.1	12.6	13.2	11.8
White, Non-Hispanic	3,539	3,299	3,467	3,484	3,633	2,946	2,376	2,404	2,493
Asian American/Pacific Islander	62	59	98	139	190	215	273	338	350
Total All Groups	3,707	3,530	3,786	3,917	4,126	3,515	3,030	3,160	3,224
Women	*	610	804	965	1,168	1,010	966	1,068	1,085
Percent Women	*	17.3	21.2	24.6	28.3	28.7	31.9	33.8	33.7

Note: Starting 1984, White Non-Hispanic may include about one percentage of applicants who did not provide ethnic identification.

* not available

Chart 1 - Underrepresented Minority Applicants, 1976-1990

American Indian/Alaskan Native applicants increased to one percent of the total in 1990, but the other two components of the underrepresented minority groups both declined.



Over the past 14 years there have been sizable increases in the number of applicants in each ethnic minority group.



Applications, Enrollments, and Graduates for Academic Year 1989-90

Applications for places in the 1989 entering classes at the 15 osteopathic medical schools increased by 4.5 percent over 1988 (Table III). (Applicants may apply to more than one school -- the data in this section refer to applications, not applicants.)

First-year enrollment set a new record in 1989-90 at 1,844 students (Table III and Chart 2). This

level exceeded the previous record set in 1988 by 3.6 percent and perhaps reflects the increase in applications for the 1989 entering class. Nine schools reported increases in 1st-year enrollment, two reported decreases, and four were unchanged.

Total enrollment remained essentially unchanged from last year at 6,615, but this level still is the second highest ever -- just below the 6,640 students enrolled in 1986-87 (Table IV and Chart 3).

In the previous academic year (1988-89), the number of graduates exceeded 1,600 for the first time on record (Table IV). The number of graduates expected for 1989-90 drops to 1,520.

Table III

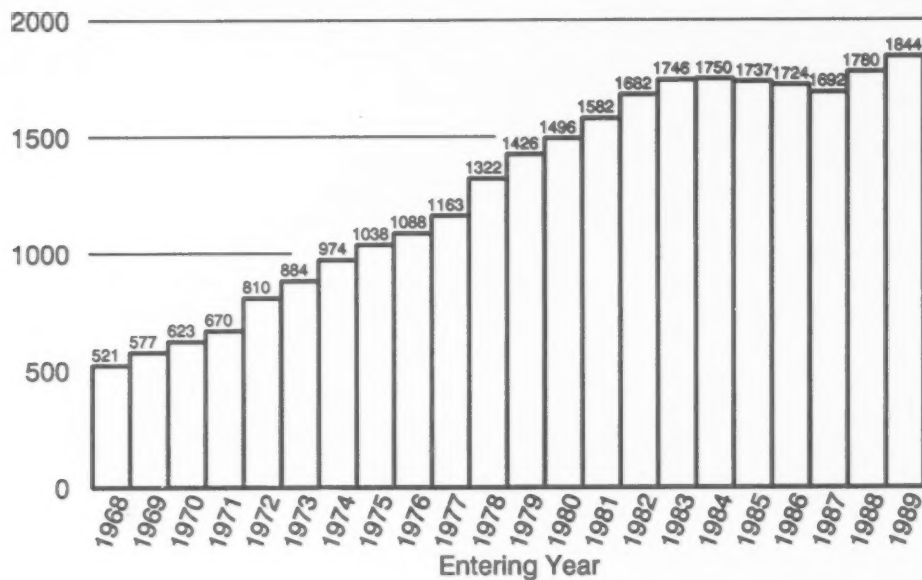
Number of Applications Received, First-Year Enrollment
and Total Enrollment by School

Colleges	1988-89			1989-90		
	Applications	First-Year Enrollment	Total Enrollment	Applications	First-Year Enrollment	Total Enrollment
CCOM	645	126	416	1,449	145	441
COMP	866	111	414	1,005	112	423
COM-OSU	543	73	271	770	79	260
KCOM	1,170	138	531	1,012	150	531
MSU-COM	731	123	507	798	123	499
NYCOM	1,122	154	541	1,121	149	549
OUCOM	1,237	100	377	1,242	107	363
PCOM	830	212	808	809	212	813
SECOM	843	111	402	901	114	407
TCOM	739	94	391	710	111	378
UHS-COM	285	134	500	576	139	494
UMDNJ-SOM	746	68	220	770	62	209
UNECOM	943	79	300	872	79	299
UOMHS/COMS	1,117	193	703	1,025	193	713
WVSOM	843	64	233	852	69	236
Total	12,660	1,780	6,614	13,926	1,844	6,615

Note: The number of applicants indicated above is not unduplicated, as in Table II. The same applicant reported here may be listed by several schools.

Chart 2 - First Year Enrollment, 1968-1989

Freshmen enrollment reached another new high in 1989, the second yearly increase in a row after reaching a peak in 1984.



Women

Women continue to play an increasingly important role in osteopathic medical education, just as they have in allopathic schools and other parts of higher education. In 1989-90, both 1st-year and total enrollment of women in osteopathic medical schools reached all-time highs in absolute and percentage terms. The estimated number of women graduates for 1989-90, however, is expected to decline from last year's peak of 491 (30.5%) to 430 (28.3%).



Table IV

First-Year and Total Enrollment and Graduates
in Schools of Osteopathic Medicine in the U.S., by Gender, by Entering Year

Entering Year	FIRST-YEAR ENROLLMENT			TOTAL ENROLLMENT			GRADUATES		
	Total	Women	% Women	Total	Women	% Women	Total	Women	% Women
1968	521	21	4.0	1,879	53	2.8	427	8	1.9
1969	577	14	2.4	1,997	59	3.0	432	12	2.8
1970	623	17	2.7	2,151	61	2.8	472	11	2.3
1971	670	29	4.3	2,304	79	3.4	485	18	3.7
1972	810	56	6.9	2,579	116	4.5	649	18	2.8
1973	884	83	9.3	2,780	181	6.5	594	17	2.9
1974	974	106	10.9	3,139	267	8.5	702	44	6.3
1975	1,038	140	13.5	3,443	362	10.5	809	58	7.2
1976	1,088	179	16.5	3,671	472	12.9	908	84	9.3
1977	1,163	192	16.5	3,926	570	14.5	971	68	7.0
1978	1,322	222	16.8	4,221	688	16.3	1,004	163	16.2
1979	1,426	265	18.6	4,571	789	17.3	1,059	192	18.1
1980	1,496	329	22.0	4,940	971	19.7	1,151	202	17.6
1981	1,582	378	23.9	5,304	1,108	20.9	1,017	186	18.3
1982	1,682	428	25.4	5,822	1,317	22.6	1,317	261	19.8
1983	1,746	460	26.3	6,212	1,526	24.6	1,287	262	20.4
1984	1,750	511	29.2	6,547	1,707	26.1	1,474	344	23.3
1985	1,737	489	28.2	6,608	1,799	27.2	1,560	392	25.1
1986	1,724	471	27.3	6,640	1,853	27.9	1,587	412	26.0
1987	1,692	490	29.0	6,586	1,904	28.9	1,572	438	27.9
1988	1,780	571	32.1	6,614	1,986	30.0	1,609	491	30.5
1989	1,844	615	32.1	6,615	2,056	31.1	1,520*	430*	28.3*

* Projected

Chart 3 - First Year Enrollment by Gender, 1969-1989

Since 1969, the number of women has risen from 2 to 33 percent of the first-year students enrolled. Women accounted for two-thirds of the 1989 increase in first year enrollment.

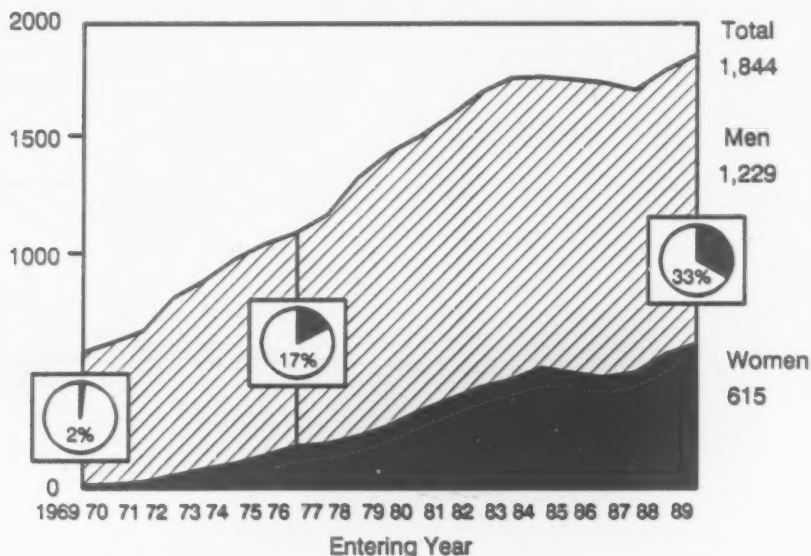
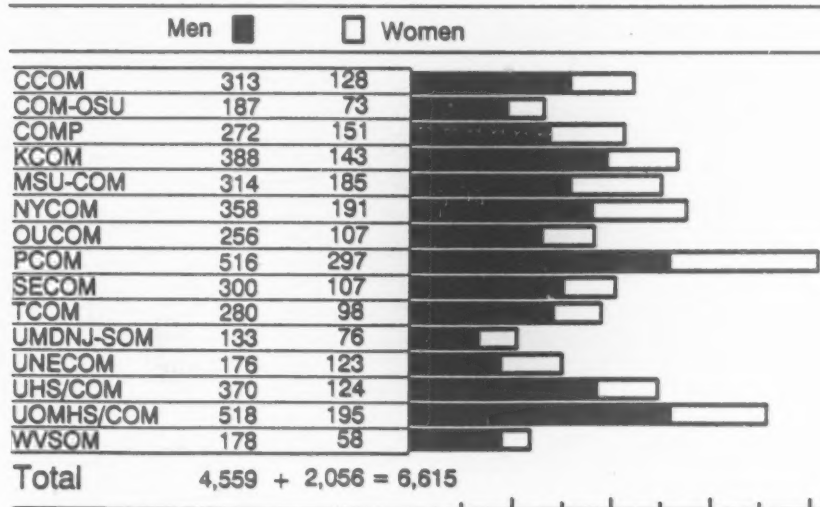


Chart 4 - Total Enrollment in Fifteen Colleges by Gender, 1989-1990

Thirty-one percent of all students enrolled are women.



Minorities

Enrollment of minorities in osteopathic medical schools continues at high levels relative to past years, but the increase in 1989-90 was less than last year.

In terms of 1st-year enrollment, underrepresented minorities declined slightly to 162 from last year's record high of 174 (Table V). The 15 American Native/Alaskan Native freshmen almost doubled the 1988 level, but this was the only increase in the underrepresented minority group. There were 68 Black American freshmen, down from 85 in 1988, and a slight decrease also occurred in Hispanic freshmen. Non-Hispanic Whites showed a 3.5 percent increase, and Asian American/Pacific Islanders jumped more than 15 percent on top of an increase of almost 26 percent in 1988.

Asian American/Pacific Islanders are also the fastest growing component of total enrollment (Table VI). Since 1976 this group has grown at an

average annual rate of over 20 percent. For the first time on record, total enrollment of this ethnic group exceeded that of the underrepresented minority group in the schools.



Chart 5 - First Year Enrollment by Ethnicity, 1989-1990

Ethnic minority group members make up 17.4% of the freshmen. Black and other underrepresented minority group members account for 8.8%. The number of Black American freshmen dropped from last year's record.

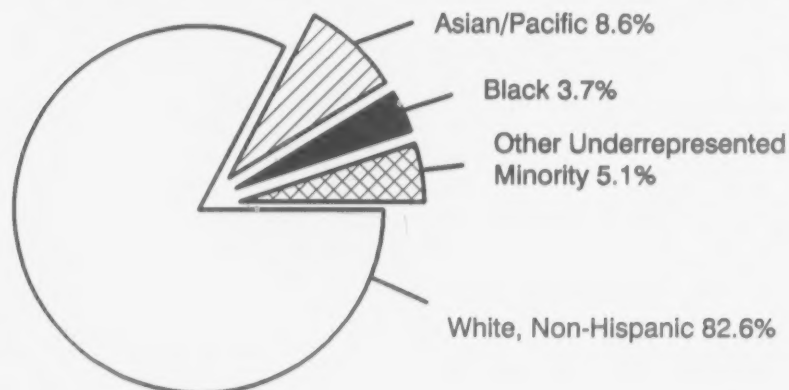


Table V

First-Year Enrollment in Osteopathic Medical Schools
for Ethnic Groups, by Entering Year

Group	Entering Year								
	1976	1978	1980	1982	1984	1986	1987	1988	1989
Black American	26	31	40	38	42	26	38	85	68
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	6	10	8	10	17	9	7	8	15
Hispanic	12	17	18	33	54	56	60	81	79
Total Underrepresented Minority	44	58	66	81	113	91	105	174	162
Percent Underrepresented Minority	4.0	4.4	4.4	4.8	6.5	5.3	6.2	9.8	8.8
White, Non-Hispanic	1,029	1,248	1,397	1,555	1,590	1,560	1,479	1,469	1,524
Asian American/Pacific Islander	15	16	33	46	47	73	108	137	158
Total All Groups	1,088	1,322	1,496	1,682	1,750	1,724	1,692	1,780	1,844

Table VI

Total Enrollment in Osteopathic Medical Schools
for Ethnic Groups, by Entering Year

Group	Entering Year								
	1976	1978	1980	1982	1984	1986	1987	1988	1989
Black American	70	87	94	116	126	117	122	159	173
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	16	24	19	25	50	42	36	33	39
Hispanic	27	36	52	81	126	182	208	240	246
Total Underrepresented Minority	113	147	165	222	302	341	366	432	458
Percent Underrepresented Minority	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.8	4.6	5.1	5.6	6.5	6.9
White, Non-Hispanic	3,516	4,029	4,688	5,467	6,079	6,057	5,933	5,801	5,694
Asian American/Pacific Islander	42	45	87	133	166	242	287	381	463
Total All Groups	3,671	4,221	4,940	5,822	6,547	6,640	6,586	6,614	6,615

**Chart 6 - Total Enrollment of Ethnic Minority Groups,
Percent by School, 1989-1990**

Ethnic minority groups are Black, Hispanic,
Asian/Pacific Islander, and
American Indian/Alaskan Native

		No. of Minority Students
CCOM	13.6	60
COM-OSU	14.2	37
COMP	22.7	96
KCOM	10.9	58
MSU-COM	16.4	82
NYCOM	16.6	91
OUCOM	9.6	35
PCOM	8.1	66
SECOM	21.1	86
TCOM	19.3	73
UMDNJ-SOM	17.7	37
UNECOM	3.7	11
UHS-COM	13.2	65
UOMHS/COM	14.7	105
WVSOM	8.1	19
All Schools	13.9	921

Some large schools with low percentages may actually have more minority students enrolled than other schools with higher percentages.

Students

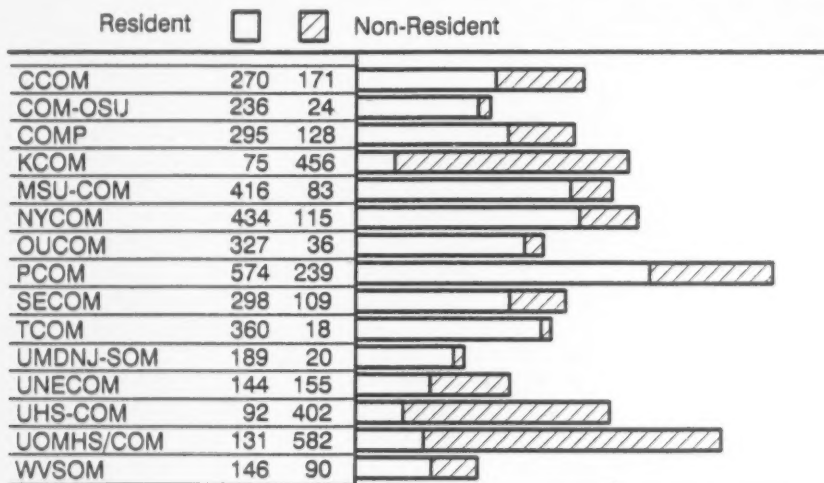
About 60 percent of all osteopathic medical students chose schools in their home state (Chart 7). In public schools, over 86 percent of students were state residents; in private schools, about 50 percent of students were state residents.

Lower tuition costs for in-state students, especially in public schools, is an obvious attraction.

Eighty-six percent of the freshmen came to the osteopathic medical schools directly after receiving their undergraduate degrees.

Six percent of the freshmen had already received master's degrees, and about one percent had doctorates. Four percent had no previous degrees (Chart 8). These figures are practically unchanged from last year's.

**Chart 7 - Number of State Residents and
Non-Residents Enrolled by School, 1989-1990**

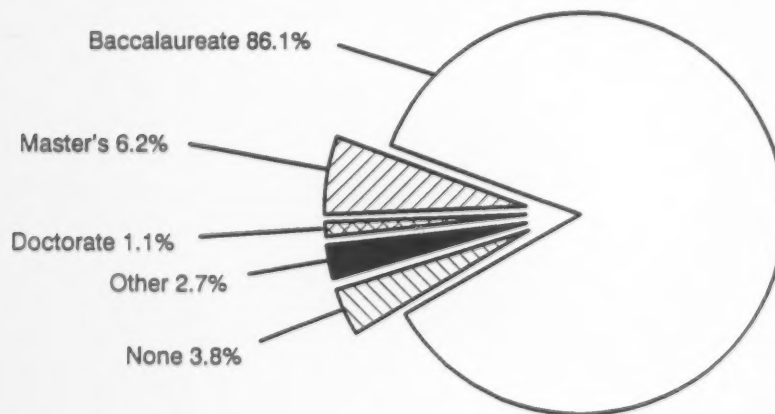


Total 3,987 + 2,628 = 6,615

60.3% of all students are enrolled in their own state.

**Chart 8 - Highest Degree Earned
by Entering Students, 1989-1990**

The baccalaureate was the highest degree earned by 86% of the first-year students. One of 14 new students had a master's degree or a doctorate.



The mean MCAT score of entering students was unchanged from last year but the overall grade point average increased slightly in 1989.

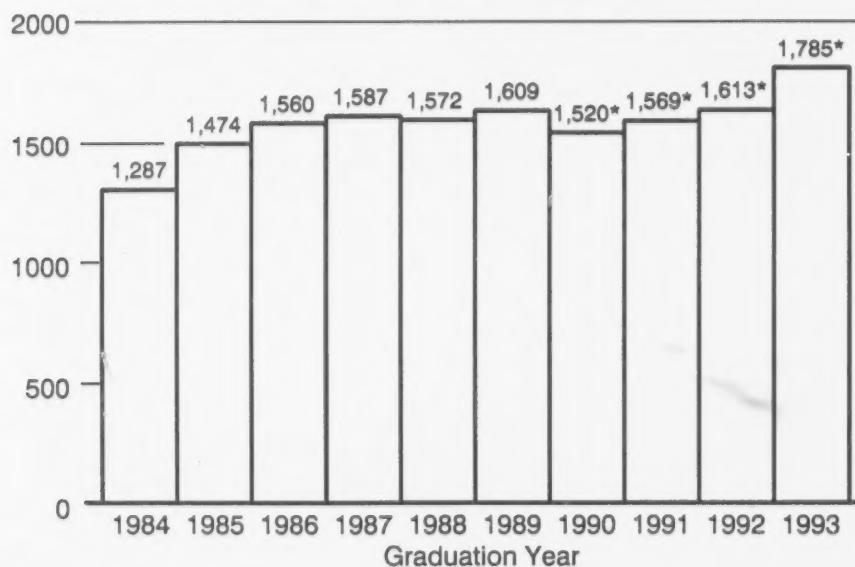
MCAT	Entering Year		
	1989	1988	1987
Biology	7.6	7.6	8.0
Chemistry	6.9	6.8	7.2
Physics	6.9	7.0	7.3
Science	6.9	7.0	7.3
Reading	7.1	7.1	7.5
Quantitative	6.8	6.7	7.0
Mean MCAT	7.0	7.0	7.4
Mean GPA	3.15	3.13	3.19

Attrition is generally low in the osteopathic medical schools. As in the previous year, only 2.3 percent of the students withdrew or were dismissed from the schools. The most frequent cause reported is academic difficulty.



Chart 9 - Graduates, 1984-1993

The number of osteopathic graduates is projected to drop to 1,520 in 1990 and then rise to 1,785 graduates by 1993.



*Projected

Student Debts

More than 95 percent of the students who graduated in 1989 had some indebtedness resulting from their undergraduate or medical education. The average debt for all graduates was \$66,300 (\$69,700 if those with no debt are excluded). Some students reported debt loads of more than \$150,000. All but about \$4,000 of that was incurred during medical school.

Four percent of the married seniors and six percent of the unmarried were free of debt. At the other extreme, 22 percent of the married seniors and 19 percent of those unmarried owed more than \$100,000 at graduation.

Entering freshmen in 1988 owed about \$4,100 for their undergraduate education and expected to borrow another \$59,000 to finance their medical education.

The debt load for all students continues to grow quite rapidly. Over the past five years, the indebtedness of seniors in osteopathic medical schools has grown at an average annual rate of more than 11 percent. Additional details about student debts are provided in AACOM's publication Debts and Career Plans of Osteopathic Medical Students in 1989.

Scholarships and Loans - 1988-89

Almost half of all scholarships received by osteopathic medical students during 1988-89 were provided by the states. More than 900 students received one of these grants making it the largest program in terms of number of students participating. These scholarships totaled over \$2.6 million. However, the largest program in dollar terms was the Armed Forces Health Professions scholarships, which provided \$3.4 million to 192 recipients.

There were 16 recipients of National Health Service Corps scholarships in the 15 schools in 1988-89.

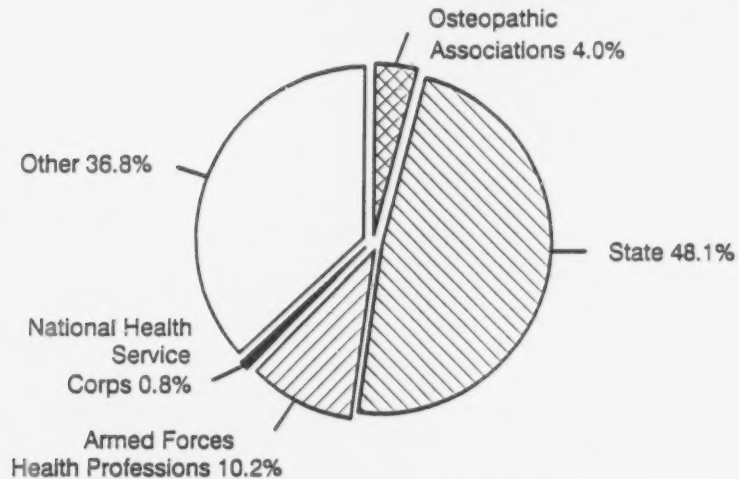
A total of 1,887 scholarships of all kinds were

given to 1,706 students during the year. The average scholarship amount was \$4,630.

Practically all students enrolled in the schools received some financial aid during 1988-89. Almost 96 percent of students received a total of 14,546 loans totaling \$98.3 million. Stafford Loans (GSL) were the largest single program, providing \$48.2 million to 6,602 students. For the 721 seniors with this type of loan, the average cumulative amount was \$26,000. Health Education Assistance Loans (HEAL) were the second largest source, totaling \$38.5 million to 3,342 students. There were 508 seniors with HEAL loans averaging about \$37,000.

Chart 10 - Scholarships, 1988-1989

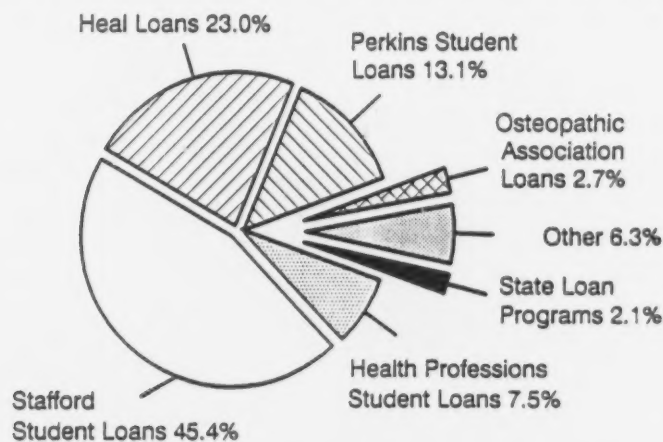
Almost half of the scholarships for the osteopathic medical colleges were provided by a variety of state programs.



There were 1,887 scholarships in the 15 schools.

Chart 11 - Loans, 1988-1989

Almost 90% of all student loans were made under federal loan programs.



There were 14,546 loans reported by the 15 schools.

Student Costs - 1988-89

Average costs for tuition and fees, room and board, books and equipment, and required transportation for in-state freshmen at the 15 osteopathic medical schools in the 1988-89 academic year were estimated at \$20,500, up about 3.5 percent from 1987-88. Increases were noted in tuition, fees, and books. Room and board expenses actually decreased by 3 percent. For students entering from out-of-state, total expenses averaged about \$23,600.

At the nine private schools, total expenses for in-state freshmen averaged \$24,100, an increase of 3.7 percent from the prior year. Tuition and fees rose 4.5 percent to \$13,585. For out-of-state freshmen, expenses were slightly higher at \$25,300.

At the six public schools, total expenses for in-

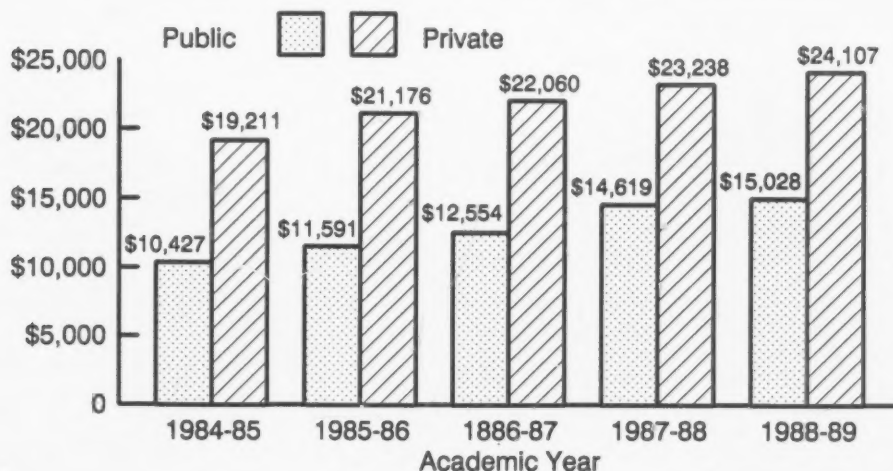
state freshmen at public schools averaged \$15,000 up 2.8 percent from 1987-88. Large increases in tuition, fees, and books were partially offset by a 10 percent reduction in room and board. Tuition and fees were about \$6,155, up 13.6 percent, books were up 10.7 percent to \$1,740, but room and board declined 10 percent to \$5,640

Total expenses at public schools for out-of-state freshmen were much higher at \$21,100.

The above figures must be considered approximate. They are obtained from AACOM's annual statistical survey of the colleges. Personal expenses are omitted, and transportation costs are included only when they are necessary parts of training, for example, from schools to off-site clinics.

**Chart 12 - Total Expenses
for In-State Freshmen, 1984-1988**

The increase in total expenses for in-state freshmen in 1988-89 was only 2.8 percent in public schools, and 3.7 percent in private schools.



Faculty

The instructional staff in 1989-90 totaled a little over 6,800, including 1,135 full-time staff, 1,549 part-time staff and about 4100 volunteers.¹ This non-paid faculty component continues to play a large role in the instructional programs of osteopathic medical schools (Chart 13). The paid faculty -- both full-time and part-time -- comprises 39 percent of total faculty.

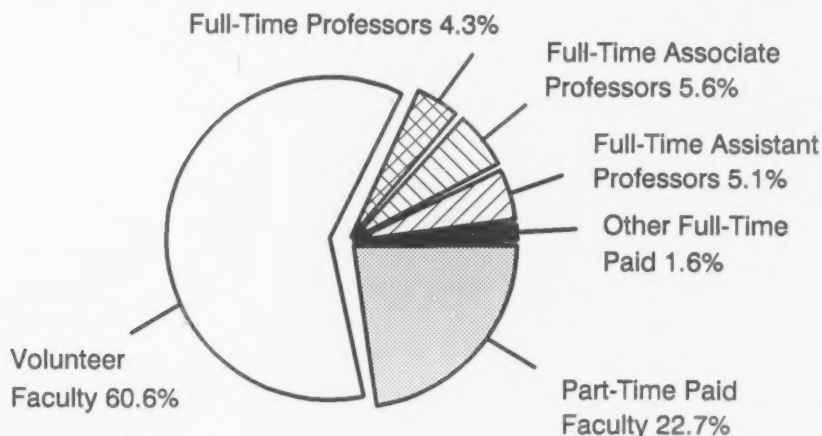
Faculty in the basic sciences make up about 7 percent of the total and almost all of them have paid appointments. Departments of anatomy have a total of 112 faculty members, making it the

largest departmental group in the basic sciences, comprising 8 percent of the total paid faculty (Chart 14).

In the clinical sciences, paid faculty make up 35 percent of the total. Departments of general/family practice have by far the largest number of members -- both paid and unpaid (Chart 14). Internal medicine is the second largest group. A fairly large number of faculty members fall into the "Other clinical sciences" category. Included here are such fields as community health, preventive medicine, nephrology, medical jurisprudence, clinical psychology, gastroenterology, cardiology, and surgical specialties.

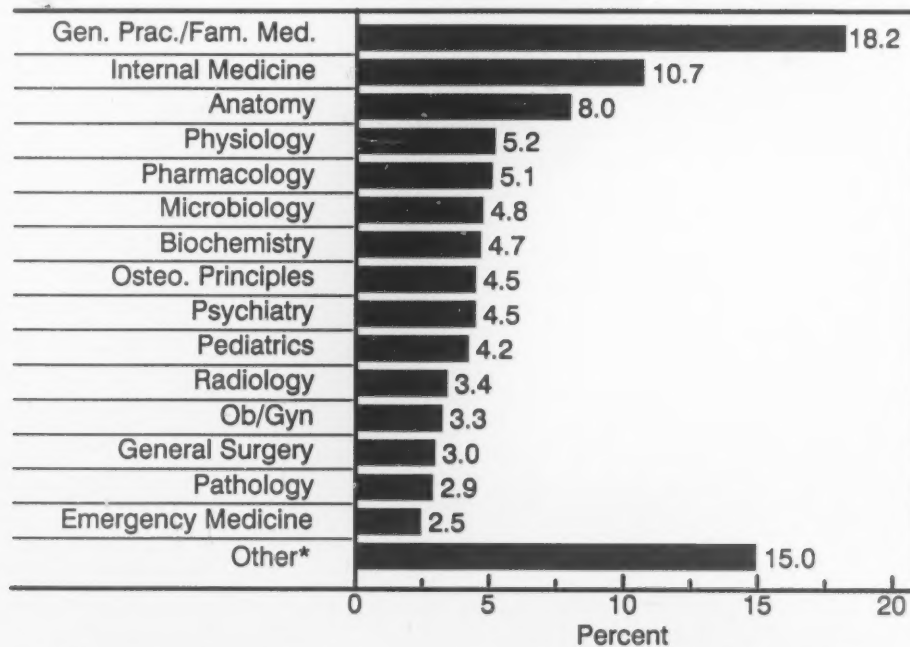
Chart 13 - Faculty by Rank and Type of Appointment, 1989-1990

Over 60 percent of the faculty contribute their services as volunteers.



¹It is difficult to get an accurate estimate of the number of volunteer faculty because some of them are counted by more than one school.

Chart 14 - Full-time Faculty by Discipline, 1989-1990



* Other disciplines to which one percent or more of the full-time faculty were assigned include anesthesiology and otolaryngology.



Specialization of Faculty

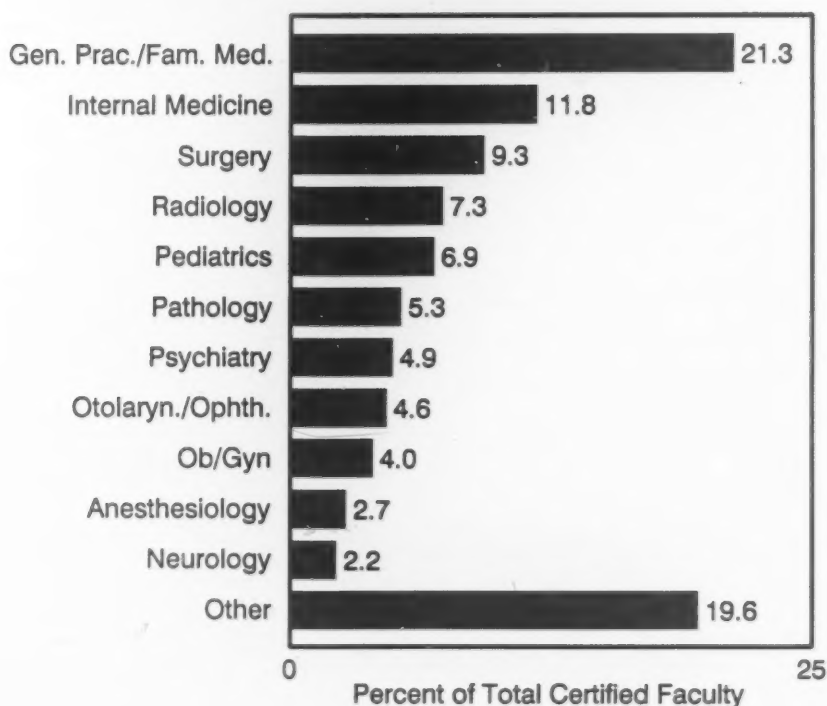
Faculty members continued to improve their credentials in 1989-90. The number achieving board-certification reached 1,707 in the 13 schools reporting this information, up from 1,577 in the previous year. However the number of board-eligible faculty dropped slightly to 237 in the 11

schools reporting, down from 254 in the prior year.

As in previous years, the largest percent of those certified were in the fields of general/family practice and internal medicine.

Chart 15 - Specialty Certification of Faculty, 1989-1990

Almost half the board-certified specialists among the college faculty were in the fields of General Practice/Family Medicine, Internal Medicine, Anatomy, or Physiology. About 25 percent of total faculty (including volunteers) were board-certified in 1989-1990.



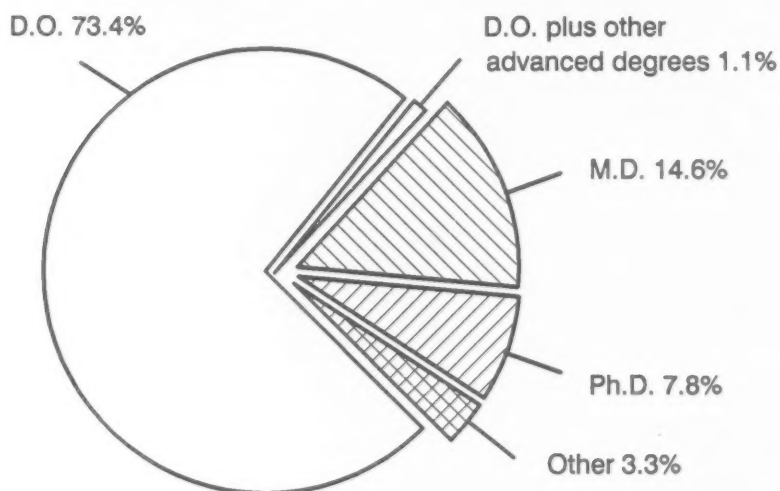
Degrees Held by Faculty

Over 98 percent of the faculty held doctorate degrees in 1989-90. The D.O. was held by about three-quarters of the faculty and was by far the

predominant degree type. About 15 percent of the faculty held M.D. degrees, and another 8 percent held Ph.D.s.

Chart 16 - Degrees Held by Faculty, 1989-1990

Over 73 percent of faculty have D.O. degrees. An additional 22 percent hold M.D. or Ph.D. degrees.





Curriculum

In terms of areas of training, the osteopathic medical schools in the past academic year placed increased emphasis on three areas of particular interest today in medicine: geriatrics, doctor/patient relationships, and alcoholism/drug abuse. Large increases were reported in both the number of students attending courses and the number of hours devoted to each of these areas. A decrease was reported in the attention given to the area of financial management of private practice.

Eleven of the 15 schools reported curricula changes during the past year and at least five of them involved geriatrics coursework or practicum. All 15 schools reported some plans for curricula changes in the next three or four years, and several mentioned plans to organize elements of the geriatrics program into more cohesive or formal courses.

The number of electives allotted to students in each year, increased in every year except the

second. In the fourth year the number of electives reported by all 15 schools grew to 37, more than double the level in 1988-89.

On average, the schools allowed 11 weeks vacation during year one, 6 weeks during year two, and 2 weeks during year three. There was no change in these data from the previous year.

Only one school reported that any summer work was required of students between the first and second years, but after the third year, all schools required students to do work related to the D.O. degree during the summer.

Student performance was assessed by a variety of methods including Pass/Fail/Incomplete, letter grade, numeric rank and composite class rank. As in the past, only a few schools use grades on the National Board Examinations to determine a student's suitability for advancement or graduation. More frequently these scores are used to evaluate the effectiveness of the educational program.

Grants and Contracts - Fiscal Year 1989

During the fiscal year 1989, the 15 osteopathic medical schools were awarded \$35 million in grants and contracts from governments and foundations, up 7.7 percent from the previous year.

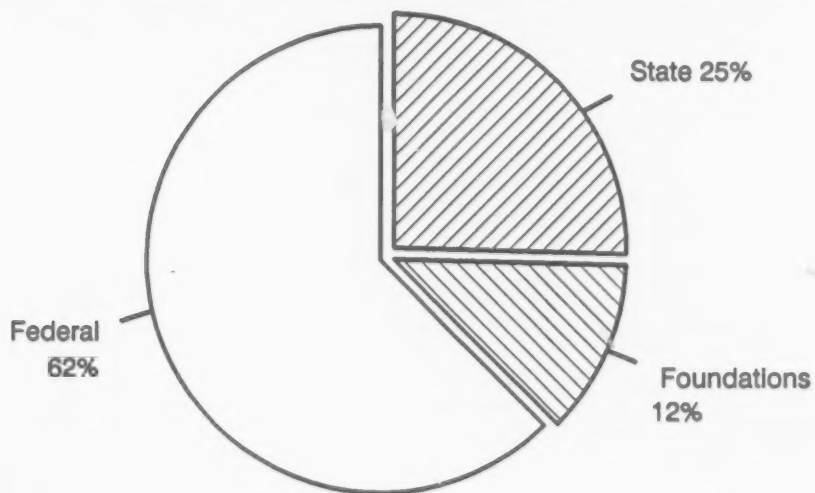
Federal contributions totaled \$21.8 million, about 16 percent more than the previous year. State government contributions dropped to \$8.8 million, down 12 percent from a year earlier. Foundation contributions also declined slightly to \$4.2 million from \$4.7 million in the previous year.

Grants and contracts received by the six public colleges jumped 28 percent to \$22 million. The nine private schools received \$13 million, down 14 percent from the prior year. This decrease appears to be due mainly to the loss of a capitation grant at one school.

Contributions of the federal government ranged from about \$200,000 to almost \$8 million. State contributions reached as high as \$3 million. One school received a foundation grant of almost \$1 million, and six others received grants over \$200,000. In all, 12 percent of all grants and contracts came from foundations.

**Chart 17 - Sources of Funds
for Grants and Contracts, Fiscal Year 1989**

Once again, the federal government was the source of over half the money received by the colleges for grants and contracts in 1988-89.



Revenues - Fiscal Year 1989

In the last fiscal year, tuition and fees overtook state government appropriations as the largest single source of revenue for osteopathic medical schools. Tuition and fees totaled \$76.6 million, up 5.4 percent from 1987-88 and represented 32 percent of total revenue, while state appropriations were unchanged at \$76.1 million.

Tuition and fees in private schools rose 4.3 percent over 1987-88. In public schools, tuition and

fees rose 7.8 percent. These changes may be compared to those which occurred in higher education institutions across the country. A survey by the College Board reported in the October 3, 1990 issue of the Chronicle of Higher Education showed that the average increase in tuition and fees in 1988-89 was 4 percent in 4-year public colleges and 9 percent in private institutions.

Large increases occurred in FY 89 in state grants and contracts, medical practice plans, and hospital/clinic revenue. Total revenue in the 15 schools increased by almost 8 percent.

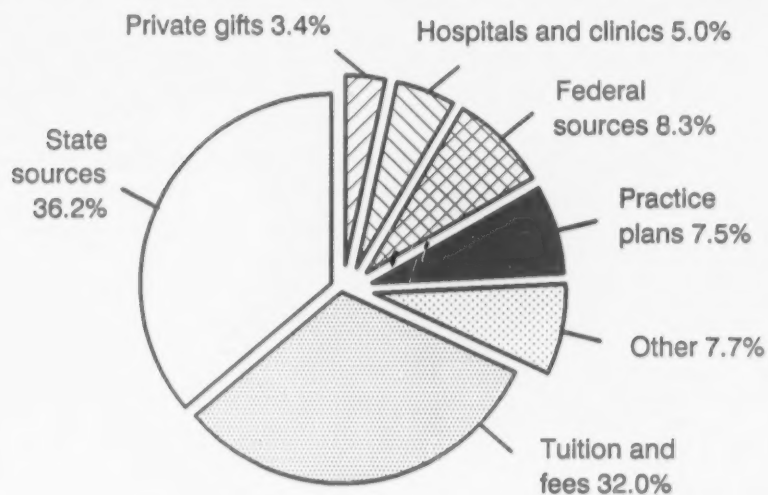
Table VII
Revenues in Osteopathic Medical Schools
Fiscal Years 1988, 1989

	Fiscal Year			
	1988		1989	
	\$Millions	Percent	\$Millions	Percent
A. Tuition and Fees*	72.7	32.6	76.6	32.0
B. Government Appropriations	76.1	34.1	76.1	31.8
Federal	0	0	0	0
State	76.1	34.1	76.1	31.8
Local	0	0	0	0
C. Government Grants and Contracts	26.1	11.7	30.6	12.8
Federal	19.3	8.6	20.0	8.4
State	6.8	3.1	10.6	4.4
Local	.03	-	.01	-
D. Private Gifts, Grants, and Contracts	7.9	3.5	8.0	3.4
E. Endowment Income	1.3	0.6	1.2	0.5
F. Other Sources	39.2	17.5	47.1	19.6
Medical practice plans	12.8	5.7	18.0	7.5
Parent school appropriations	5.4	2.4	6.3	2.6
Hospitals, clinics	8.3	3.7	12.0	5.0
Sales and service of education activities	2.1	0.9	0.2	0.1
Other	10.6	4.8	10.6	4.4
G. Total Revenue	223.3	100.0	239.6	100.0

* One school did not report Tuition and Fees.

Chart 18 - Sources of Revenues, Fiscal Year 1989

Revenues received by the colleges from hospitals and clinics in 1988-1989 become part of their regular operating funds. Money from federal sources is generally restricted in use, but money from state sources may not be.



Expenditures - Fiscal Year 1989

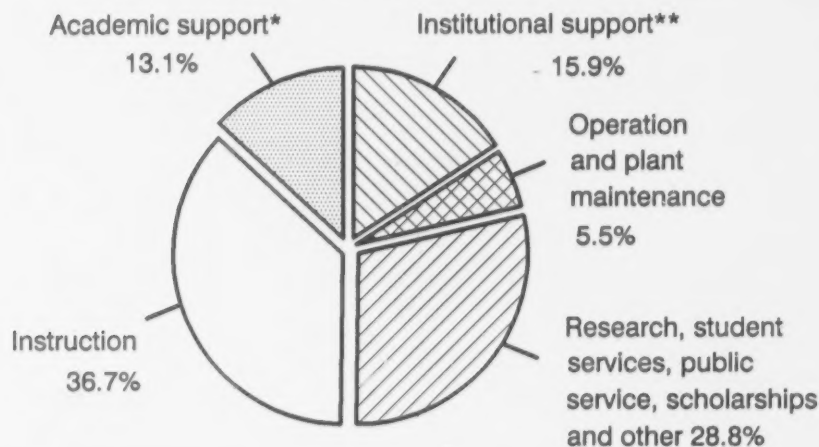
Almost 37 percent of the expenditures of the 15 schools in FY 89 went for instruction. This was the largest single item. Institutional support -- which includes administration, legal services, fiscal operations, administrative data processing, space management, personnel records, community/alumni relations and fund-raising -- accounted for almost 16 percent.

Estimated cost per student rose to \$28,700, up 6.3 percent from the previous year. This estimate omits school expenses for research and public service, and is computed by dividing the sum of all other costs by total enrollment.

Total expenditures also rose to \$218 million from \$206 million. Average expenditures per school were about \$11 million in private schools and \$20 million in public schools. Most of that difference is accounted for by larger expenditures in public schools for instruction and research.

Chart 19 - Distribution of Expenditures, Fiscal Year 1989

About half the money spent by the osteopathic medical colleges was used for academic support and instruction (defined below).



* Academic support includes educational materials, libraries, machine shop, computer services, animal resource center, etc.

**Institutional support includes cost of administration, management and planning, fiscal operations, administrative data processing, space management, personnel records, and community and alumni relations.



Other Publications Available From AACOM

The Education of the Osteopathic Physician - a comprehensive book that provides information essential to the health professions advisor and the prospective student of osteopathic medicine. Included is information on the education process - medical school through internship and residency, licensure, practice options, and history and philosophy of osteopathic medicine. Admissions criteria and brief overviews of the 15 osteopathic medical schools also are provided.

\$8.00 per copy

Osteopathic Medical Education - single copies of this brochure are available from AACOM free of charge. Multiple copies are available at \$8.50 per 50 copies and \$15.00 per 100.

College Information Booklet - contains information on the 15 osteopathic colleges, including a brief description of each college, admissions criteria, minimum entrance requirements, supplementary application materials required, an indication of class size or enrollment, application deadlines, and tuition.

\$1.00 per copy

Bulk rates @ \$12.50 per 25 copies, \$37 per 100

A Guide to Sources of Financial Aid for Osteopathic Medical Students (1985) - a comprehensive listing of financial aid resources available to osteopathic medical students, including descriptions of each program and eligibility criteria.

\$6.50 per copy

Out of print until Spring 1991.

Application Packet - contains an application for the centralized application service, procedures for applying, and college information.

No charge

AACOM Organizational Guide - contains information on the organizational structure of the Association, a list of members of its councils, sections, and committees, and a listing of administrative staff and faculty in the 15 member U.S. colleges of osteopathic medicine.

\$9.00 per copy

Study on Competency-Based Objectives for Undergraduate Osteopathic Medical Education

- contains information on the minimum clinical competencies expected of a newly graduated osteopathic physician, the component elements contributing to those competencies, and a timetable for the introduction and/or completion of these competencies. Competency objectives for the five core areas of osteopathic medical education - medicine, surgery, pediatrics, obstetrics/gynecology, and general and family practice - are identified.

\$18.00 per copy

The Debts and Career Plans of Osteopathic Medical Students - a survey that examines indebtedness of osteopathic medical students at the 15 osteopathic colleges. The situations, characteristics, and plans of students are compared at their entrance to osteopathic medical school and just prior to their graduation.

\$9.00 per copy

Osteopathic Medical Education: A Handbook for Minority Applicants - provides summary accounts of the osteopathic profession, pathways to osteopathic education, and the educational and training programs of the osteopathic colleges.

single copies: \$2.00

25 copies: \$40.00; 100 copies: \$125.00